

KOCHNOV, V.Ye.; ZVEREVA, V.A.; GERSHMAN, R.B.; VASIL'YEVA, S.M.

Formation and decomposition of austenite in cold-rolled transformer steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.6:926-929 Ja '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii, Chelyabinsk.

SOLOV, Yu.I.; BYKOVA, V.I.; DOLGOVA, V.I.; YAKOVLEV, S.N.

Garnets as criteria for the isolation of pegmatite provinces  
(Northern Dvinsk pegmatite belt). Izv. Vsesoyuzn. geol. dokum.  
no.19:313-317 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

VASIL'YEVA, S.S.

Kinetics of the excitation of molecules by electromagnetic and mechanical waves. Part 2. Calculation of the coefficient of structural intensification due to electromagnetic wave excitation of molecules constituting structural ensembles. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.11:2456-2468 N '56. (MLBA 10:4)

1. Tekhnologicheskiiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti im. L.M. Kaganovicha, Moskva.

(Molecular dynamics)

13

VASIL'YEVA S. I.

Book-binding adhesive from starch oxidized with chromic acid. N. Spasskit and S. Vasil'eva. *Podignye Proizvodstvo* 1938, No. 11, 35-6; *Chem. Zvest.* 1939, 11, 307.—The starch is oxidized with  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  and  $H_2SO_4$  at about 40°, then neutralized with milk of lime, NaOH and Na silicate. The mixt. so obtained is condensed to a paste on the water bath and used either cold or warm.

M. G. Moore

ALPHABET																									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z												
<p>VASIL'YEVA S. T.</p> <p>29</p> <p>An adhesive of the "Lepage" type for zincography and offset print. N. A. Spaskii and S. T. Vasil'eva. <i>Izv. vuz. Khim. Tekhnol.</i> 1940, No. 12, 38-41; <i>Khim. Zvezda</i> 1940, II, 1898. From 20 to 25 ml. of a 10% soln. of Al<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is added to a 1.0 soln. of bone glue in water. The mass is neutralized with a lime soln. The purified adhesive successfully replaces "Lepage" glue. M. Hosh</p>																									
<p>ASS. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>RESEARCH UNIT ONE ONE</p>																									
<p>RESEARCH UNIT ONE ONE</p>																									

3538%0 Razvitiu iolutoikornnogo Napravleniya V Otechestvannom Ortsevodstve.  
Sov. Zootekhnika, 1949, No. 7, S. 3-10

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

SHIRSHIN, A.; YUSTUS, R.; VASIL'YEVA, T., inzh.-tekhnolog

Various combines are needed. Prom.koop. 14 no.9:27 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' predsdatelya pravleniya oblpromsoвета,  
g.Kalinin (for Shirshin). 2. Nachal'nik otdel bytovogo  
obslyuzhivaniya, g.Kalinin (for Yustus).  
(Service industries)

STROKOVA, I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.; KAREV, M.; CHECHETKINA, S.

Improve the leadership of production meetings. Sov.profsoiuzy  
7 no.15:33-36 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Works councils)



VASIL'YEVA, T.A.; LEONT'YEVA, S.A.; TOROPOV, A.P.

Systems approaching the ideal: Ethylstearate- $\alpha$ -benzyl-naphthalene  
and di-normal nonylphthalate-normal octadecane. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav., khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no.5:758-763 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni V.I. Lenina.

GARKAVENKO, A.I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.A.

Formation of some vitamins of the group B in actinomyces  
rimosus 118. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.7:3-6 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(VITAMINS-B) (ACTINOMYCES)

VASIL'YEVA, T.A.

Microflora of plants and soils. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.7:14-19,  
'68. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Soil micro-organisms)  
(Epiphytes)

VASIL'YEVA, T.A. (Odessa)

Effect of gas baths on oxyhemometric indices in hypertonia.  
Vrach.delo no.11:29-33 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kardiologicheskaya klinika (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik  
G.L. Brandenburgskiy) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-  
tuta kurortologii i fizioterapii.

(HYPERTENSION) (GASES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

(BLOOD—OXYGEN CONTENT)

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; GERSHMAN, M.B.; ~~VASIL'YEVA, T.A.~~; Prinimali uchastiye:  
MARASANOVA, A.N.; CHERNOBROVA, R.Ye.; MATROSOVA, V.S.

Preparation and properties of sulfonic acid homogeneous  
membranes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2288-2294 0 '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

(Sulfonic acid) (Membranes (Chemistry))

L 13527-66 EMT(m)/ETC(F)/ENG(m) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6002224 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2869/2870

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A. A.; Gershman, M. B.; Vasil'yeva, T. A. 41

ORG: none B

TITLE: Preparation and certain properties of homogeneous carboxylic membranes based on a copolymer of styrene and maleic anhydride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2869-2870

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, styrene, maleic anhydride, permeability measurement, ion exchange, ion exchange membrane, RESISTIVITY

ABSTRACT: A styrene-maleic anhydride homogeneous copolymer<sup>65</sup> membrane was prepared and compared with hydrocarbon polymeric membranes containing sulfo-groups for ion exchange selectivity in concentrated alkaline solutions, electrical resistivity and electrochemical stability. The work was performed in an attempt to prepare ion exchange membranes having ion-exchange selectivity and electrical resistivity superior to those of the hydrocarbon polymeric membranes containing sulfo-groups. The copolymer was prepared by heating equimolar quantities of styrene and maleic anhydride in steam for 6 hours. The copolymer product was purified, hydrated for 6 hours at 70°C by treatment with an excess of 10 normal aq-

UDC: 661.183.123

Card 1/2

L 13527-66

ACC NR: AP6002224

uous KOH, washed with methanol, and dried. The membranes (85 microns thick) were drawn from 30% aqueous solution of copolymer. The electrical resistivity (in ohm·cm<sup>2</sup>) of copolymer membranes treated for 1-30 days in 10 normal KOH solution was determined at 20°C. It was found that homogeneous cation-exchange membranes made of styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer display high exchange selectivity in concentrated alkaline solutions. The styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer membranes have higher electrical resistivity than membranes made of hydrocarbon polymer containing sulfo-groups. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card

212 DR

KRUSSE, O.V.; VASIL'YEVA, T.A.; NIKOLOGORSKAYA, A.P.; OSIPOVA, A.N.

Prolonged fermentation of *Penicillium chrysogenum*. Trudy  
Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:51-61 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(PENICILLIUM)



VASIL'YEV

COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORY : Soil Science. Biology of Soils.  
 J  
 AUTH. : Zhurnal, No. 12, 1952, No. 104494  
 AUTHOR : Vasil'ev, I. A.  
 INST. : Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moldavian Branch  
 TITLE : Microflora and the Nutrient Cycle of Soils Under Fruiting Plants  
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No. 5, 79-96

ABSTRACT : An increase in the rhizosphere microflora of pears in the upper soil horizons occurs through non-spore-bearing bacteria reproduction; this promotes the accumulation of mobile N in the soil. The greatest number of bacteria under pears is recorded for dark-colored soil. Characteristic of the rhizosphere of apple are: Bact. mycolidea and Bact. megatherium; Bact. agglomeratus and Bact. mesentericus are found only at a depth of 340-350 cm. Bact. idaeus is seldom found in the rhizosphere.--G. N. Neutrova

Card: 1/1

VASIL'YEVA, T.A. (Odessa)

Influence of a complex of weather factors on patients with hypertension and vitium cordis treated at sanatoria and health resorts. Vrach.delo no.3:313 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kardiologicheskaya klinika' (zav. -dots.G.L.Brandenburgskiy)  
i laboratoriya meditsinskoy klimatologii (zav. - dots. K.V. Kolomiyets) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii.

(HEART--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (HYPERTENSION)  
(WEATHER--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VASIL'YEVA, T.A.

Comparative study of the effect of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and oxygen baths in sea water on hypertension. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 24 no.6:530-536 N-D '59.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kardiologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik: G.L.Bradenburgskiy) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii (dir. - dotsent A.V.Sokolov).  
(HYPERTENSION) (BATHS, SEA)

BLYUMBERG, I.B.; VARSHAVSKAYA, N.B.; VASIL'YEVA, T.A.

Effect of kinetics of the photographic image reduction on its characteristics. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 6 no. 3:171-177 My. '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.  
(Motion-picture photography—Films)

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., kand. khimicheskikh nauk; NEYMAN, A.G., inzh.;  
VASIL'YEVA, T.D., inzh.

Cementless autoclaved gas concrete made with fly ash and  
acid slags. Trudy NII ZHB no.32:178-202 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., kand. khimicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEVA, T.D., inzh.

Structural and mechanical properties of cement-lime-ash  
mixtures used in the production of nonautoclaved gas concrete  
with fly ash. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:256-262 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

ACC NR: AT6036515

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0092/0093

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, V. Ye.; Belina, O. N.; Vasil'yeva, T. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vascular tonus changes in hypodynamia [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]  
SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: hypodynamia, cardiovascular system, electrocardiography, human physiology, space physiology

ABSTRACT: The present study was made in collaboration with the Physiology Section of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture (Section Head, Professor A. V. Korobkov, Lab Chief Candidate of Biological Sciences A. A. Korobova), where the hypodynamia experiments, in which highly-trained young athletes were kept 10 days in a horizontal position without movement, were set up.

In order to determine the effect of prolonged hypodynamia on vascular tonus, a pre-experimental study was made in which simultaneous recordings were made using a "Kardireks" polycardiography system of the 2d

Card 1/4

ACC NR: AT6036515

standard EKG lead and sphygmograms of the radial artery and the artery of the tip of the middle finger with the subjects in a state of rest; from the known speed of the recording tape it was possible to compute the pulse wave propagation rate (PWPR) in elastic and muscular vessels.

An identical study was made, using the same method, after the subjects had remained motionless for 10 days.

Analysis of the data obtained showed that the rate of pulse wave propagation along elastic vessels was not noticeably changed by 10 days of hypodynamia.

At the same time, purely muscular vessels (the arteries of the hand) changed considerably in their elastic-plastic properties, as shown by sharp change in the rate of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels.

Earlier investigations had shown that in highly-trained athletes the speed of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels was high, considerably exceeding (sometimes by a factor of two) the pulse wave propagation rate seen in the muscular vessels of persons of the same age but not participating in sports. We also established that athletic training

Card 2/4



ACC NR: AT6036515

noticeably increases the rate of pulse wave propagation along muscular vessels.

In the present subjects, who were in a good state of training and were athletes of high accomplishments, we also found high values for pulse wave propagation along muscle-type vessels at the beginning of the experiment, from 630 to 880 cm/sec and averaging 746 cm/sec.

Immediately following hypodynamia, the same subjects showed a pulse wave propagation rate along muscle-type vessels of 430 to 730 cm/sec, averaging 518 cm/sec. This considerable decrease in pulse wave propagation rate along muscle-type vessels was observed in all 8 subjects exposed to hypodynamia.

Decreased speed of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels due to hypodynamia is fully to be expected, since heightened physical activity in man requires increased tonus of the muscular elements of vascular walls as a physiological mechanism enhancing movement of the pulse flow of blood during intensive physical activity. Since tonus here means the dynamic phenomenon associated with high activity of the contractile elements of vessel walls, considerable decreases in

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AT6036515

the tonus of the muscular elements of the vessels can be regarded as  
the logical result of prolonged hypodynamia. / [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., kand. khim. nauk; NEYMAN, A.G., inzh.; VASIL'YEVA,  
T.D., inzh.

Autoclave processing, phase composition, and physicomachanical  
properties of gas-slag concrete. Stroi. mat. no.11.26-28 N '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT6036571

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0183/0184

20

AUTHOR: Ioffe, L. A.; Stoyda, Yu. M.; Vasil'yeva, T. D.

✓

ORG: none

TITLE: Dynamics of the functional state of the circulatory apparatus in athletes under conditions of limited motor activity [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 183-184

TOPIC TAGS: hypodynamia, cardiovascular system, nervous system, human physiology, space physiology

ABSTRACT: Prevention of the adverse effects of limited motor activity on the activity of the cardiovascular system is one of the most important problems of space physiology. Studies of hypokinesia of various durations have shown that exposure to this factor causes deterioration in the quality of circulatory apparatus regulation, this deterioration manifesting itself in autonomic nervous system shifts, decreased orthostatic tolerance, changes in capillary resistance, and so forth (A. L. Myasnikov et al., Yu. V. Vanyushina, Dietlein, Lamb et al., and others).

At the same time it has been shown that special physical exercises

Card 1/4

L 10952-67

ACC NR: AT6036571

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have a positive effect on the maintenance of regulatory mechanism functions (Lamb et al., Sjostrand). It is well known that athletic training improves the quality of circulatory apparatus regulation. The quality of cardiac activity in athletes in a state of rest is maintained by powerful cholinergic effects which are most pronounced in the case of endurance training.

These considerations determined the goal of the present investigation, which studied the effect of 10 days of strict bed-rest on the electrical activity of the heart and on indices of cardiodynamics and arterial pressure in highly-qualified weight-lifters and long distance runners. The dynamics of these indices were studied during maximal strain (treadmill speed and endurance runs) and passive orthostatic tests daily for 3 days before and after hypokinesia. The functional state of the circulatory apparatus in the athletes under study indicated a high state of training. At the same time, differences were noted between the weight-lifters and light athletes (slower heart rhythm in runners at rest, persistence of respiratory arrhythmia in orthostasis, the appearance of electrical alternation during strain, the character of changes in atrial ventricular conductivity during muscular effort and orthostatic tests and so forth); these differences were due to the more pronounced effects of the vagus nerve in the runners.

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6036571

Exposure to hypokinesia resulted in near equalization of the differences in the above-mentioned cardiac activity indices. During hypokinesia, the runners showed more pronounced shifts than under initial conditions. Changes in cardiac rhythm, electrical activity of the heart, and the phase structure of the left ventricular systole (both at rest and during exertion) indicated impairment of the quality of cardiac activity regulation and a decrease in the contractility of the myocardium. V. Ye. Vasil'yeva noted a decrease in the rate of propagation of pulse waves along muscular-type vessels in these same subjects. It should be noted that orthostatic tolerance was greater in the weight-lifters than in the runners.

A notable increase occurred in the amplitude of the  $Tv_1-2$  waves, apparently due to the elimination of the hydrostatic factor, temporary increase in venous return (Sjostrand), and pooling of blood in the respiratory loop (V. V. Parin). This suggests that the increased  $Tv_1-2$  is related to intensified functional activity of the right heart.

Normalization of indices of the functional state of the circulatory apparatus was complete by the 2nd to 3rd day after the end of hypokinesia. Athletic training gives advance assurance that changes in cardiac activity regulation will have a more favorable character than in untrained persons. At the same time these changes do not depend on the degree of vagotonia.

Card 3/4

L 10952-67

ACC NR: AT6036571

(since in runners, the functional shifts were more pronounced than in the weight-lifters). [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4<sup>mp</sup>

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., kand.khim.nauk; BEN'YAMINOVICH, I.M., laureat Leninskoy premii; BEREZIN, N.N.; MEYMAN, A.G.; VASIL'YEVA, T.D.

Possibilities of using acid blast-furnace and open-hearth waste slags for the production of cellular concretes. Stroi. mat. 9 no.2:26-28 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Rozenfel'd, Vasil'yeva).
  2. Glavnyy inzh. Gosudarstvennogo tresta stroitel'nykh predpriyatiy g. Nizhniy Tagil (for Ben'yaminovich), 3. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo tresta stroitel'nykh predpriyatiy g. Nizhniy Tagil (for Berezin).
- (Slag) (Lightweight concrete)



VASIL'YEVA, T.L.; PROSKURYAKOVA, T.A.; RYKUNOV, L.N.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F.

Effect of the earth's relief on the propagation of microseisms.  
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 16 no.1:3-12 Ja-F '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra fiziki zemnoy kory Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Topography) . (Microseisms)

21206

3.9300 (1019,1109)  
9.9865

S/188/61/000/001/001/009  
B108/B209

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, T. L., Proskuryakova, T. A., Rykunov, L. N.,  
Savarenskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: The influence of the relief of the Earth's surface upon the  
propagation of microseisms

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 3, fizika,  
astronomiya, no. 1, 1961, 3-12

TEXT: An attempt has been made to estimate the influence of the relief of  
the Earth's surface upon the propagation of microseisms. This is  
necessary for the exploration of the upper layers of the Earth's crust,  
for the choice of a n.t of research stations, etc. In the present study,  
an ultrasonic model was used. Between 1956 and 1959, about forty micro-  
seismic "storms" were observed in the USSR and in Europe. The storm  
observed on February 1-3, 1958, is subjected to a close examination. The  
epicenter of this storm was at 15°00' east longitude and 69°20' north  
latitude, i.e., along the north-western shore of Scandinavia. For com-  
parison of the seismic intensity, the quantity  $(A/T)^2$  was determined at  
Card 1/4

The influence of the relief...

21206

S/188/61/000/001/001/009  
B108/B209

various stations (A - amplitude, T - period). The following relation holds for the energy of the seismic focus:  $\ln f + \ln E - k\Delta = \ln\{(A/T)^2\Delta\}$  (1), where  $\Delta$  denotes the distance of the station from the epicenter, k the absorption coefficient, f a factor accounting for the type of focus, for the peculiarities of the propagation path, and for the particulars of the recording station. k is practically constant, and so is f when epicenter and station are axially symmetric. For stations equidistant from the epicenter, the ratio A/T may be determined from an  $\ln\{(A/T)^2\Delta\}$  - versus -  $\Delta$  diagram. In the present study, the distance between epicenter and Ashkhabad (660 km) was taken as a standard,  $\Delta_0$ . When constructing models for studying the influence of the Earth's relief upon seismic intensity, the authors assumed that: a) seismic waves are superficial Rayleigh surface waves, b) the medium is continuous and homogeneous along the way of propagation. The models were made of 3 mm thick plexiglass with the relief engraved on the sides. A stack of 10 ammonium dihydrophosphate layers (2.2.2 cm) was used as a source of elastic waves. The period of emission was  $T = 17.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$  sec.  $BaTiO_3$  plates (2 mm thick) glued into the

Card 2/4

21206

S/188/61/000/001/001/009  
B108/B209

The influence of the relief...

model served as receivers. The scale of the model was 1 : 1,000,000. Procedure was as follows: 1) measurement of the amplitude of Rayleigh waves for a smooth surface, 2) cutting of the relief corresponding to the natural one, and measurement of the amplitude, 3) calculation of the ratio  $A/A_{\text{control}}$  of the amplitudes as measured by the main and control receivers for a smooth ( $\tilde{A}_g$ ) and a rough ( $\tilde{A}_r$ ) surface, 4) calculation of  $\tilde{A}_r/\tilde{A}_g$  which is a measure for the influence of the relief. This quantity was then divided by the same quantity for the distance between epicenter and Ashkhabad. For a number of stations ("Warsaw", "Moscow", "Makhachkala"), agreement between observation in nature and model experiment was good; for other stations, however, a discrepancy was found ("Goris", "Triest", "Semipalatinsk"). This discrepancy was subjected to further examination for the line epicenter - Moscow - Goris because, according to the results, the source of trouble lies between Moscow and Goris: namely, the Caucasus Mountains, i.e., the Tauro-Caucasian geosyncline with mesocenozoic sediments of a depth of 8-10 km. In the model, this was realized by cutting out parts from the sides of a plexiglass plate (native rock) and filling this profile with a paraffin-polyethylene mixture (representing the

Card 3/4

21206

S/188/61/000/001/001/009

B108/B209

The influence of the relief...

sediments). With such a model, agreement was satisfactory for the line Moscow - Goris, too, particularly when discontinuities of the medium on the natural line are taken into consideration. A similar influence is exerted by the Alps on the line epicenter - Triest, and by the Ural Mountains on the line epicenter - Semipalatinsk. These studies showed that not only the surface of the Earth affects the intensity of microseismic waves, but also any change in the medium through which these waves are passing. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Iyer H. M., Geoph. Journ., 1, no. 1, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki zemnoy kory (Department of the Physics of the Earth's Crust)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1960

Card 4/4

KATSENOVICH, A.L., prof.; MADZHIDOV, V.M., dotsent; KADYROV, V.K., assistant;  
SHEKHTEL', A.I.; BISEROVA, M.G.; Primali uchastie: KHAVKINA, Ye.B.;  
SADYMENKO, I.I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.L.; ATAYEVA, T.I.; MYATISHKINA, Z.I.;  
TUTAYEVA, V.F.; SAIDOV, T.I.; YAKUNINA, N.I.; SOKOLCVA, Ye.G.;  
LOPATO, E.A.; ABDULLAYEVA, N.A.; YELIOKUL'SON, L.M.; BAGDASAROVA, K.A.;  
DENISOVA, A.P.

Some unsolved problems of influenzal infection from the aspect of  
the epidemic of influenza in 1957 and 1959. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:  
3-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(INFLUENZA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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VASIL'YEVA, T 11

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010008-9"

*Vasil'yeva, T.M.*

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26455.

Author : Flis, I.Ye., Vasil'yeva, T.M.

Inst :  
Title : Potentiometric Study of Chlorite Solutions.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No. 5,  
1272 - 1277.

Abstract : The potentiometric titration of the Na and Ba chlorites was carried out with acid and alkali on the installation with a glass electrode described earlier (Nikol'skiy B.P., Flis I.Ye., Tr. LTI im. Molotova, 1949, No. 1, 61) The titration curves show that  $\text{HClO}_2$  is a far stronger acid than  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{HClO}$ . The formation of noticeable amounts of  $\text{ClO}_2$  in the chlorite solution begins at pH equal to 5 - 6. The oxidizing potential  $\varphi$  was measured

Card 1/2

*Leningrad Tech Inst. im V.M. Molotov.*



USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

Abs Jour : Ref Shur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26455.

in chlorite solutions with a Pt grid electrode. Within the whole range of pH from 11 to 2, with the exception of the portion  $\text{pH} = 4$  to 6,  $\varphi$  rises together with the acidity of the solution. At the same value of pH,  $\varphi$  of chlorite solutions is 375 to 350 mv lower in the average than  $\varphi$  of hypochlorite solutions.

Card 2/2

*Asil'eva, T. M.*  
KNIGA, M.V.; VASIL'YEVA, T.M.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.

Possibility for evaluating the specific surface of kukersite shale  
on the basis of its heat of interaction with liquids. Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 30 no.12:1866-1868 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut khimii Estonskoy SSR.  
(Oil shales)

VASIL'YEVA, T.M., inzh.; POSTNIKOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Unit for thermal treatment of paper. Sum. prom. 34 no.5:12-13 My  
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Goznaka.  
(Papermaking machinery)

VASIL'YEVA, T.M.; ZOTOVA-SPANOVSKAYA, N.P.

Deformation of paper during wetting. Bum.prom. 35 no.12:23-24 D  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Goznaka.  
(Paper--Testing)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAYAFOVA, L.V., starshiy inzhener;  
VASIL'YEVA, T.M., kand. khim. nauk

Comparison characteristics of some properties of industrial  
lignin products. Trudy LTITSBP no.10:49-56 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Lignin---Testing)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.P.; VASIL'YEVA, T.M.; SAYAFOVA, L.V.; CHERNOUSOV, Yu.I.

Sorption properties of technical lignins. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36  
no.4:764-768 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-  
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Lignin) (Sorption)

GRIGOR'YEV, G.I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.M.

Characteristics of technical lignins. Trudy LITSSBP no. 12:219-223  
'62. (MIRA 18:8)

L 13186-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6002758

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1108/1110

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, T. N.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR)

TITLE: Characteristic variation in  $f_0F_2$  in the period of high solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1108-1110

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric radio wave, critical frequency, solar activity, F layer

ABSTRACT: Behavior of the critical frequency of the  $F_2$  layer as a function of high solar activity is divided into three characteristic types. The first type concerns relationships which may be considered linear throughout the entire range of variations in the relative number of sunspots  $R$ . In the second type, the critical frequency reaches a constant value at some value of  $R$ --a saturation or limiting phenomenon. The third type consists of relationships in which the increase in solar activity is accompanied by a more intense increase in  $f_0F_2$ . The second

UDC: 550.388.2

Card 1/2



L 13186-66

ACC NR: AP6002758

type of relationship also contains two subgroups: type IIa where full saturation does not occur, but a retardation is observed in the increase of  $f_0F_2$ , and type IIb, where the critical frequency decreases as  $R$  increases. The author examines the distribution of these three classes of behavior in percent. Cases of types IIa and IIb are isolated and analyzed. The following data on distribution are given (in %): type I--20.7; type II--64.8; type IIa--4.2; type IIb--3.2; type III--7.3. Relationships of type IIa are observed in the winter and equinox months, i. e., in periods where there is a transition from type I or type III to type II. However, for practical calculations, this form of relationship need not be isolated as a separate class. Type IIb behavior is observed chiefly in April and September. If  $f_0F_2$  is plotted as a function of  $R$  from the median values of the critical frequency on quiet days only, the reverse behavior disappears, and type IIb changes to type II. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables. [14]

SUB CODE: 03, 17 / SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/  
ATD PRESS: 4/82

Card 2/2

ZOTOVA-SPANOVSKAYA, N.P.; VASIL'YEVA, T.M.; NAYDA, V.M.

New device for determining the degree of sizing for paper. Bum.  
prom. . 37 no.3:28-29 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Upravleniya  
proizvodstvom gosudarstvennykh znakov, monet i ordenov.  
(Paper)

VASIL'YEVA, T.N.

Characteristics of  $f_oF_2$  variation in a period of high solar activity. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.6:1108-1110 M-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR. Submitted March 8, 1965.

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; AFRIKYAN, V.G.; KHORENYAN, G.A.; VASIL'YEVA, T.N.;  
ZHURULI, L.D.; KARAGEZYAN, S.G.

Derivatives of furan. Report No.28: Some thiosemicarbazones  
and semicarbazones of the furan series as possible  
antituberculosis drugs. Izv.AN Arm. SSR. Khim.nauki  
15 no.4:391-397 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN  
Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Semicarbazones) (Furan) (Tuberculosis)

TUNIK, A.V.; VASIL'YEVA, T.A.; VASIL'YEV, A.A.; GERSHMAN, M.B.

Use of polyvinyl alcohol for the preparation of membranes. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 38 no. 7:1636-1638 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043252

S/0203/64/004/004/0688/0694

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, T. N.

TITLE: Parameters of linear dependence of  $f_oF2$  and  $M-3000-F2$  on solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 688-694

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, ionosphere, ionospheric F layer, maximum usable frequency, radio wave propagation, sunspot

ABSTRACT: The principal method for forecasting the maximum usable frequencies of ionospheric layers is a study of the dependence of the state of the ionosphere on solar activity. The greatest difficulty is encountered in forecasting the maximum usable frequency of the F2 layer. The median values of  $f_oF2$  and  $M-3000-F2$  change approximately linearly with an increase in the relative sunspot number  $R$  from 0 to 100-120. The changes in  $f_oF2$  and  $M-3000-F2$  are opposite;  $f_oF2$  increases with an increase in solar activity. This dependence can be expressed in the form:  $f_oF2 = a + bR$ ;  $M-3000-F2 = dR$ , where  $a$  and  $c$  are the values of  $f_oF2$  and  $M-3000-F2$ , respectively when  $R = 0$ , while  $b$  and  $d$  are the angular coefficients of the linear dependences. The coefficients  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are dependent on the time of day, season and geographic position of the point of observation. In this study, the author used median values of  $f_oF2$  and  $M-3000-F2$  for stations for which at least a 4-year series

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043252

of observations was available. The distribution of stations was irregular - 73 in the northern hemisphere and 20 in the southern; 59 in the eastern hemisphere and 34 in the western. This made it necessary to interpolate data for a number of regions. The principal conclusions of this study on changes in  $f_oF2$  with a change of  $R$  from 0 to 100 coincide with conclusions drawn earlier (T. S. Kerblay, Trudy NIIZM, 1951, No. 6 (16) a, 22). However, more complete data on the equatorial region have made it possible to detect peculiarities of changes in  $f_oF2$  in this region, the most characteristic of which is a change in the form of diurnal variation of  $f_oF2$  with an increase in solar activity. Data on the coefficients for M-3000-F2 are more limited than data on  $f_oF2$ . Nevertheless, it was possible to trace the principal changes in M-3000-F2 with an increase in solar activity and to obtain some idea of the geographical distribution of  $c$  and  $d$ . The data which have been obtained characterizing the dependence of  $f_oF2$  on solar activity for periods of low and medium solar activity must be supplemented by data for periods of high solar activity when the linear dependence is disrupted. The derived tables of the coefficients of the linear dependence of  $f_oF2$  and M-3000-F2 on  $R$  for all months can be used both for a compilation of forecasts of maximum usable frequencies and for an analysis of the patterns of these characteristics. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, Ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln  
AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propaga-  
Card: 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043252

tion, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3



VASIL'YEVA, T.N.; KERBLAY, T.S.

Various types of dependence of  $f_oF_2$  on solar activity. Geomag. i aer.  
4 no.5:861-865 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radio-  
voln AN SSSR.

CHISTYAKOVA, V.G., kand.med.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, T.P.; VYSOTSKIY, G.Ya.

Cardiac lesion in systemic and focal scleroderma. Terap.arkh.  
no.8:78-86 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz 1-y terapevticheskoy kafedry (zav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Udintsev), kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. -  
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.N. Davidenkov) i 2-y  
terapevticheskoy kafedry (zav. - dotsent G.R. Britanishskiy)  
Gosudarstvennogo institutda dlya usoverhsenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(HEART--DISEASES) (SCLERODERMA)

OKHRIMENKO, I.S.; VASIL'YEVA, T.P.

Utilization of products of the thermal oxidative degradation of  
styrol-butadiene copolymers as film-forming materials. Lakokras.  
mat. i ikh prim. no.5:31-34 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Lensovetu.  
(Polymers) (Styrene) (Butadiene)

VASIL'YEVA, T.P. [Vasyl'ieva, T.P.]

Diffraction and Fresnel's formulae for ultrasonic waves. Ukr. fiz.  
zhur. 8 no.9:979-989 S '63.

Diffraction and Fresnel's formulae for ultrasonic waves.  
Ibid.:990-998 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Gor'kogo.

VASIL'YEVA, T.T.  
NESMEYANOV, A.N.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.;  
KOST, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.

Synthesis of  $\omega$  - aminocarbonic acids, from  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \omega$ -tetra-  
chloroalkanes. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.9:2418-2422 S '57.  
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Chemistry, Organic-synthesis) (Amino acids) (Alkanes)

AUTHORS: Levina, R. Ya. Skvarchenko, V. R., Chervoneva, 20-118-5-25/59  
L. A., Fedorchuk, L. V., Vasil'yeva, T. T.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Aromatic Hydrocarbons  
(Sintez aromaticeskikh uglevodorodov)  
A New Method of Synthesizing Hydrocarbons of the Fluorene  
Series (Novyy metod sinteza uglevodorodov ryada fluorena)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 938-941  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of phosphorous pentoxide on tetrahydrophtalic  
anhydrides leads to the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons  
with elimination of CO and H<sub>2</sub>O as was proved by some of the  
authors (references 1-6). In the present paper the influence  
of phosphorous pentoxide on phenyltetrahydrophtalic aldehyde  
(I) (an addition of phenyl-butadiene with maleic anhydride)  
was investigated. In this case the reaction lead to the  
formation of fluorene (with a 21% yield) instead of diphenyl  
as might have been expected. It seems that the reaction  
passes through intermediate stages of an intramolecular  
acylation of the benzene nucleus. This leads to the formation

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

20-118-5-25/59

A New Method of Synthesizing Hydrocarbons of the Fluorene Series

of tetrahydrofluorenone-carboxylic acid (II) which is further decarboxylated to tetrahydrofluorenone (III). Under the influence of phosphorous pentoxide this is changed into fluorene. The authors simplified this reaction by starting from phenyltetrahydrobenzoic acid (an addition of divinyl with cinnamic acid (V). When it was warmed up with phosphorous pentoxide fluorene was formed with a 63% yield. From the addition of cinnamic acid with isoprene and 2,3-dimethylbutadiene 3-methylfluorene (50% yield) and 2,3-dimethylfluorene (53% yield) were produced. The production of just 3-methylfluorene (melting point  $87,5^{\circ} - 88^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and not of 2-methylfluorene (melting point  $104^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) which is isomeric to it, from the addition of isoprene with cinnamic acid confirms the structure of this addition as 4-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzoic acid. From the addition of cinnamic acid with dicyclohexenyl (VIII) and dicyclopentenyl (IX), 1,2,3,4-dicyclohexane-fluorene (X) with a 83,5% yield and 1,2,3,4-dicyclopentane-fluorene (XI) with a 73% yield could be produced. Thus the reaction of the 2-aryl-1,3,6-tetrabenzoic acids (addition of diene-hydrocarbons with cinnamic acid) with phosphorous pentoxide can be recommended as a new

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

20-118-5-25/59

A New Method of Synthesizing Hydrocarbons of the Fluorene Series

preparative method of synthesis for hydrocarbons of the fluorene series. This is followed by an experimental part with the usual data. There are 23 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: September 5, 1957, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957

Card 3/3



Vasilyeva, T. T.

62-2-4/28

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Kost, V. N.,  
Vasil'yeva, T. T., Freydlina, R. Kh.

TITLE: The Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Haloidcarboxylic Acids Containing Reactive Groups in the  $\omega$ -Position (Sintez  $\alpha$ -galoidkarbonovykh kislot, soderzhashchikh v  $\omega$ -polozhenii reaktivnykh gruppy).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniya Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 152-156 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

As was already shown (references 1,2)  $\alpha$ -perchloric acids can easily be produced in a sulfate medium by the action of chlorine upon compounds containing a  $\text{CCl}_2 = \text{CH}$ -group. A similar reaction also takes place in perchloric acid. In the series of cases hitherto investigated the experiment failed in the medium of phosphoric acid and acetic acid (reference 2). The employment of this method in compounds possessing no stable groups in a medium of strong acids is therefore not possible. In the present work it was found that the compounds of the type  $\text{CCl}_2 = \text{CX}(\text{CH}_2)_n \text{Y}$  (where X is a halide or H, and where Y represents various groups) interact with acetic acid and the halide in the presence of mercury acetate after treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . On this occasion  $\alpha$ -haloidcarboxylic acids or .

Card 1/2

The Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Haloidcarboxylic Acids Containing Reactive Groups in the  $\omega$ -Position. 62-2-4/28

$\alpha, \alpha$ -dihaloidcarboxylic acids form.

In this manner the following acids were produced:

$\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;  $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHBrCOOH}$ ;  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;

$\text{CN}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$ ;  $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CCl}_2\text{COOH}$ .

There are 6 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Element-Organic Compounds AN USSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Perchloric acids 2.  $\alpha$ -Haloidcarboxylic acids-Synthesis

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Freydlina, R. Kh., Kost, V. K.,  
Vasil'yeva, T. T., Nesmeyanov, A. K.

307/62-52-5-10/40

TITLE:

Synthesis of D,L- $\alpha$ -aminocarboxylic Acids From Compounds Con-  
taining the  $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}$  Group (Sintez D,L- $\alpha$ -aminokarbovoykh kislot  
iz soyedineniy soderzhashchikh  $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}$ -grupp)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1959, Nr 5, pp 825 - 830 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

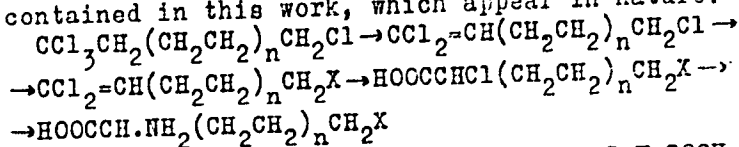
In this work the ammonolysis of some  $\alpha$ -chlorocarboxylic acids  
was investigated which had been synthesized from tetrachloro-  
alkanes by the effect of sulfuric acid or acetic acid in the  
presence of mercury acetate. This investigation was carried  
out in order to find a way of synthesizing amino acids and  
their analogues appearing in nature from tetrachloroalkanes.  
The synthesis is rather difficult and, in the case of chlorine  
derivatives, the yield is small according to data from publi-  
cations. Two authors of this work and Petrov (Ref 7) succeeded  
in synthesizing D,L-proline and D,L-ornithine from  $\alpha,\delta$ -dichloro-  
and  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\delta$ -phthalimidovalelerianic acid; they showed that the  
yield does not depend on the nature of the halogen in  $\alpha$ -posi-  
tion. In this work the initial products  $\alpha$ -chlorodipinic,  $\alpha$ -

Card 1/3

Synthesis of D,L- $\alpha$ -aminocarboxylic Acids From  
Compounds Containing the  $\text{CCl}_2=\text{CH}$  Group

SCV/62-52-5-10/40

chloropimelic, and  $\alpha$ -chlorosuberlic acid were obtained (Ref 2);  $\alpha$ -chloroglutaric acid and  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -(p-chlorophenyl)propionic acid (Ref 8) and  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\epsilon$ -phthalimidoheptanoic acid were obtained under the same conditions from 1,1-dichloro-6-phthalimidoheptene-1 and 1,1-dichloro-3-(p-chlorophenyl propene. The best method was that of the synthesis of  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -phenylpropionic acid from chlorophenyldiazonium and acrylonitrile according to the Merrwein reaction (Ref 10) with subsequent hydrolysis of nitrile of  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -phenylpropionic acid. Starting from the  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha,\omega$ -tetrachloroalkane mentioned, the following scheme is valid for the synthesis of the  $\alpha$ -amino acids (phenylalanine, p-chlorophenylalanine, glutamic acid,  $\alpha$ -amino-adipic acid,  $\alpha$ -aminopimelic acid,  $\alpha$ -aminosuberlic acid, and lysine) contained in this work, which appear in nature:



Card 2/3

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ;  $\text{X} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5, \text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4, \text{COOH}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{COOH}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{N}$

Synthesis of D,L- $\alpha$ -aminocarboxylic Acids From  
Compounds Containing the  $\text{CCl}_2\text{-CH}$  Group

SOV/62-59-5-10/40

It was also shown that the synthesis of  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -phenylpropionic acid can be carried out by the effect of chlorine on 1,1-dichloro-3-phenylpropene-1 in a formic acid medium with a yield of 63% of the theoretical yield, that is, without addition of mercury salts if anhydrous formic acid is used. There are 19 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1957

Card 3/3

FREYDLINA, R.Kh.; KOST, V.N.; VASII'YEVA, T.T.; NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik

Homolytic isomerization of 1-fluoro-1, 1-dichloro-2-bromopropene.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:1385-1388 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Freydlina).  
(Propene)

KOST, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Rearrangement of radicals in the process of dimerization of  
3,3,3-trichloroprene. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1254-1258  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Butadiene) (Radicals (Chemistry))

KOST. V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Rearrangement of radicals in the process of dimerization of  
3-fluoro-3,3-dichloropropene and 3-fluoro-2,3,3-trichloropropene.  
Dokl. AN BSSR. 7 no.8:538-542 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy optiki i spektroskopii AN SSSR.



KOST, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Homolytic transformations of polyhalopropenes containing the  
CF<sub>2</sub>Cl group. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.9:614-618 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elementno-organicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOST. V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Introduction of the radical  $\text{CCl}_2 \Rightarrow \text{CHCH}$  - into unsaturated molecules containing an  $\alpha, \alpha$  -vinyl dichloride group. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:1992-1995 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

KOST, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, T.T.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Rearrangement of polyhalo alkyl radicals containing fluorine in  
the trihalomethyl group. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2:300-307  
'65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

VASIL'YEVA, T.V.

Construction of projections of the line of intersection  
of the surfaces of polyhedra. Trudy NPI 123:45-49 '61.  
(MIRA 16:2)

(Geometry, Descriptive)

25040  
S/062/61/001/006/002/010  
B118/B220

5.3700

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A., Vasil'yeva, T. V.,  
and Khananashvili, L. M.

TITLE: Condensation of methyl phosphinic acid  
with  $\alpha, \omega$  - diethoxy-dimethyl siloxanes

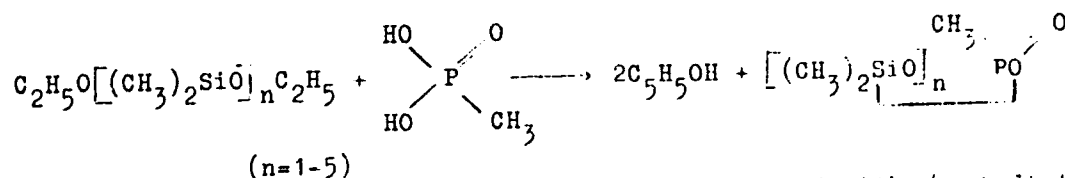
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya.  
Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 1030-1035

TEXT: The present paper deals with the condensation of  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxanes with methyl phosphinic acid. This reaction proved to be an easy method of synthesizing the mixed organo-silicon phosphorus compounds resulting primarily in the formation of cyclic, not high-polymer compounds. An increase of the distance between the alkoxy groups in  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxanes does not alter the direction of the reaction. In any case, the reaction proceeds according to the following equation

Card 1/4

Condensation of methyl phosphinic...

25040  
S/062/61/001/006/002/010  
B116/B220



In the case of condensation of methyl phosphinic acid with  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxanes of the general formula  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_n\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , with  $n = 1$  to 5, it has been established that the siloxane bond does not split if  $n \leq 4$ . In this case, the cyclic compounds formed contain as many dimethyl siloxane groups as the initial  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxane. Thus, on condensation of methyl phosphinic acid with  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxane, the following compounds have been separated: hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-trisiloxane if  $n = 3$ , and octamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-tetrasiloxane, if  $n = 4$ . On condensation of methyl phosphinic acid with  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxane, tetramethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-disiloxane is formed if  $n = 2$ . Condensation of methyl phosphinic acid with dimethyl diethoxy silane results in tetramethyl

Card 2/4

25040

S/062/61/001/006/002/010

B118/B220

Condensation of methyl phosphinic...

cyclodi (methyl phosphinoxy) disiloxane. On condensation of methyl phosphinic acid with  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxy-dimethyl siloxane, the siloxane bond splits to form hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy trisiloxane if  $n = 5$ , whereby only a small amount of decamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-pentasiloxane is separated. The resulting colorless, viscous liquids distillable in vacuo are hydrolyzed already by atmospheric moisture. Infrared absorption spectra (besides the analytical data) were studied to establish the composition and structure of hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-trisiloxane, tetramethyl phosphinoxy-disiloxane, and tetramethyl cyclodi (methyl phosphinoxy)disiloxane. The bands characteristic of the groups:  $\text{CH}_3$ ;  $\text{Si-CH}_3$ ;  $\text{P} = \text{O}$ ; and  $\text{Si-O-Si}$  were detected in these spectra. The

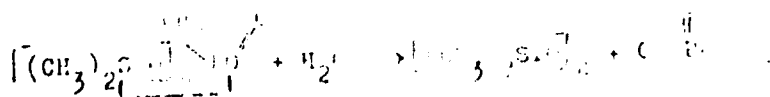
spectra of hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-trisiloxane, tetramethyl cyclodi (methyl phosphinoxy)disiloxane, tetramethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-disiloxane show absorption bands of the groups  $\text{Si-O-P}$  and  $\text{Si-O-Si}$ . In order to confirm the structure of hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxy-trisiloxane, tetramethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxydisiloxane, and tetramethyl di (methyl phosphinoxy)disiloxane, these compounds were submitted to a hydrolytic decomposition. The water destroys the latter according to

Card 3/4

25040  
S/062/61/00/006/002/0:0  
E:18/00

Condensation of methyl phosphonate

the following equation:



This hydrolysis results in by-product also. It is possible to proceed for taking the infrared spectra of the compounds obtained. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: F. H. C. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 71, 2918 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Institut tenkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1960

Card 4/4

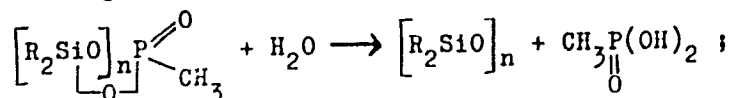


S/075/61/016/006/006/006  
B106/B147

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Khananashvili, L. M., and Vasil'yeva, T. V.  
TITLE: Methods for determining phosphorus in phosphorus silicon-  
compounds  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 6, 1961, 738-739

TEXT: The authors suggest a simple method for determining phosphorus in  
phospho-organosilicon compounds with the structure

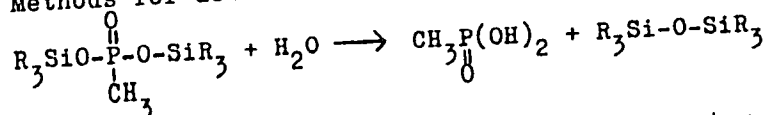
$\left[ \begin{array}{c} R_2SiO \\ | \\ O \end{array} \right]_n P \begin{array}{l} \nearrow O \\ \searrow CH_3 \end{array}$ , which is based on their hydrolysis:



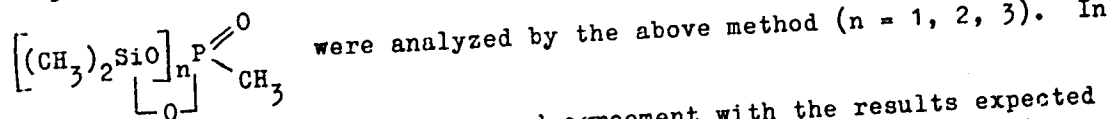
Card 1/4

S/075/61/016/006/006/006  
B106/B147

Methods for determining ...



0.2-0.3 g of the substance is dissolved in water and subjected to hydrolysis for 4-5 hr. When heated to 80°C complete hydrolysis is already achieved after 30-40 min. The alkyl phosphinic acid is titrated by an alkali 0.1 N in the presence of thymol phthalein (pH 9.4-10.6). Compounds of the general formula



were analyzed by the above method (n = 1, 2, 3). In

all cases, the results were in good agreement with the results expected from the formula. Deviations of parallel determinations amounted to 0.2-0.3%. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1960  
Card 2/2

37437

S/190/62/004/005/013/026  
B110/B108

15.9205

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Vasil'yeva, T. V., Khananashvili, L. M.

TITLE: Polymerization of dimethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxysiloxanes

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 708 - 713

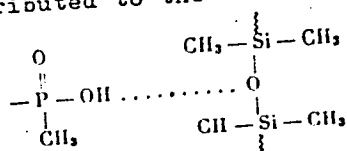
TEXT: An attempt was made to polymerize inorganic cycles containing silicon, oxygen, and phosphorus, and to copolymerize them with octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane. Tetramethyl cyclomethyl phosphoxydisiloxane and hexamethyl cyclomethyl phosphoxytrisiloxane were polymerized with  $H_2SO_4$ , dichloroanhydride of methyl phosphinic acid, tin chloride, and KOH. The slight increase in viscosity indicated that polymerization was very poor. The thermal copolymerization of octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane with tetramethyl cyclodi(methylphosphoxy)disiloxane proceeded slowly while forming low-molecular products. In addition, the copolymerization of octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane with tetramethyl cyclomethyl phosphoxydisiloxane or tetramethyl cyclodi(methylphosphoxy)disiloxane was studied at Si:P ratios of 6:1, 21:1, 42:1, 101:1, 201:1, and 301:1 in the presence of water. The amounts of water were sufficient for the hydrolysis of

Card (1/3)

S/190/62/004/005/013/026  
B110/B108

# Polymerization of dimethyl ....

dimethyl cyclomethyl phosphinoxysiloxane. Two of the resultant polymers were liquid, and three were elastomers with  $[\eta]$  equal to 0.100, 0.202, 0.448 and with molecular weights of 12,590; 37,150; 125,900, respectively. At a ratio of Si to P = 21:1 and at a temperature of 100°C, polymerization takes place within the first six hours. At Si:P = 42:1, the rate of polymerization is temperature-dependent. The resulting transparent polymers, which are soluble in organic compounds, become dull, insoluble, and elastic on standing in air. The structuralization, which is irreversible after 60 min, is attributed to the formation of a hydrogen bond:



A built-up system is formed if the polymer chain contains several methyl phosphine groups. The resultant intermolecular forces cannot be removed even by boiling in polar solvents for 30 hrs. The structuralized polymer exhibits an infrared absorption band at 1600 - 1700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . A study of the

Card 2/3

S/190/62/004/005/013/026  
B110/B108

Polymerization of dimethyl ...

thermal decomposition of the polymer with an Si:P ratio of 20:1 at 200 and 300°C showed the following: (1) At 200°C, the temperature dependences of the weight losses of the polymer and dimethyl siloxane rubber are graphically almost parallel, but the losses of the polymer are 1 - 1.5 % greater. (2) At 300°C, the maximum difference in weight loss is 7 %. After 10 hrs, the weight loss of either substance amounts to 30 %. A phosphorus content of 0.02 - 0.03 % in dimethyl siloxane rubber increased both its strength and elongation. The strength of the phosphorus-containing rubbers decreased with time but still remained higher than that of the respective dimethyl siloxane rubbers. Elongation dropped rapidly within the first 12 hrs, and then rose to about the value obtained for dimethyl siloxane rubber. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961

Card 3/3

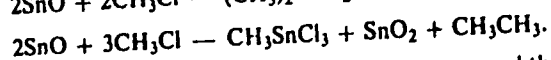
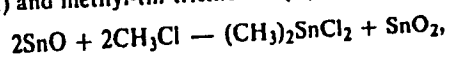
S/079/62/032/007/005/007  
1032/1232

AUTHORS: Andriyanov, K. A., Vasil'yeva T. V., Nudelman Z. N., Khananashvili, L. M., Kochetkova, A. C. and Cherednikova, A. G.

TITLE: Dimethyl-tin-dichloride; its synthesis and a study of its reaction with disodium salts of dimethyl-siloxanes.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2307-2311

TEXT: Reaction of methyl chloride with stannous chloride in the presence of spongy metallic copper gives dimethyl-tin-dichloride (I) and methyl-tin-trichloride (II) according to the scheme



The reaction takes place between 250° and 350°C; the yield of the process and the ratio between I and II in the reaction product are temperature dependent. At 250°C mainly dimethyl-tin-dichloride is formed. The reaction of dimethyl tin-dichlorides and diethyl-tin-dichlorides with disodium salts of dimethyl-siloxanes gives polymer products the molecular weight of which exceeds 3000. There is 1 figure and 3 tables. The English-language reference [8] reads: E. Rochow, Smith, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75. 4103 (1953).

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 1/1

S/079/62/032/007/006/007  
1032/1232

**AUTHORS:** Andriyanov, K. A., Vasil'yeva, T. V. and Korotkevich, S. Kh.

**TITLE:** Reactions of telomerisation of organic cyclosiloxanes with titanium tetrachloride

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal obshchei khimii, v. 32, no. 7, 1962, 2311-2314

**TEXT:** The reaction of octa-methyl-cyclo-tetra-siloxane with titanium tetrachloride was studied with the aim of elucidating whether the products of the reaction would include, besides  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\omega$ -trichloro-titanoxy-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane, also other telomers. It was found that when octa-methyl-cyclo-tetrasiloxane was made to react with  $\text{TiCl}_4$ , at molar ratio 2:1, two compounds were obtained:  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\omega$ -trichloro-titanoxy-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane; and a higher telomer, the analysis of which corresponded to the formula  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_8\text{Si}_8\text{TiCl}_4$ . The yields were 42.4% and 8.51% respectively. The higher telomer is a yellow liquid sensitive to humidity. It could be distilled only under high vacuum at 133-135°C. It is considered to be bis-(chloro-octa-methyl-tetra-siloxane)-dichloro-titanium. The reaction of  $\text{TiCl}_4$  and tri-methyl-tri-phenyl-cyclo-trisiloxane did not result in the formation of a telomer. Usually poly-titano-methyl-phenyl-siloxane polymer was obtained. At a higher temperature, at 170°C a polymer corresponding to the formula  $\text{C}_{63}\text{H}_{72}\text{O}_{10.5}\text{Si}_9\text{TiCl}_4$  was formed. There is 1 table.

**ASSOCIATION:** Moskovskii institut tonkoi khimicheskoi tekhnologii (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology)

**SUBMITTED:** July 5, 1961

Card 1/1

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; VASIL'YEVA, T.V.; LI I-MIN [Li I-ming]

Interaction of  $\alpha, \omega$ -dichlorodimethylsiloxanes with ethylamine.  
Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1847-1850 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.  
Lomonosova.



L 16185-65 ENT(m)/EPF(s)/ENP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RFL JW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045838 S/0062/63/000/012/2227/2230

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Vasil'yeva, T. V.; Minayeva, A. A.

TITLE: The reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane and methylphosphinic acid dichloroanhydride with ethylamine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1963, 2227-2230

TOPIC TAGS: dimethyldichlorosilane, methylphosphinic acid dichloroanhydride, ethylamine, cyclic reaction compound, linear reaction compound, molar reagent ratio, cyclic stability

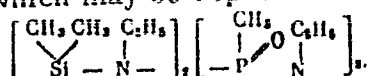
ABSTRACT: The direction of the reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane with ethylamine and the formation of monomers or cyclic compounds was found to depend upon the ratio of the two reagents: at the 1:1 molar ratio, the cyclic compound prevailed, 1,3,5-hexamethyl-2,4,6-triethylcyclotrisilazane (39% yield); at the 1:3.5 ratio a linear compound, bis-(ethylaminodimethylsilyl)ethylamine (42% yield). Their properties are tabulated, and the NMR spectrum figured and discussed.

Card 1/2

L 16185-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045838

Stability against hydrolysis was more pronounced in the cyclic compound. Reaction of the 3 title compounds yielded a cyclic low-melting crystalline compound soluble in nitrobenzene which may be represented by the following formula



Reaction of the first 2 title compounds with ammonia gave no mixed rings. Results of amination are briefly reported. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 28Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 001

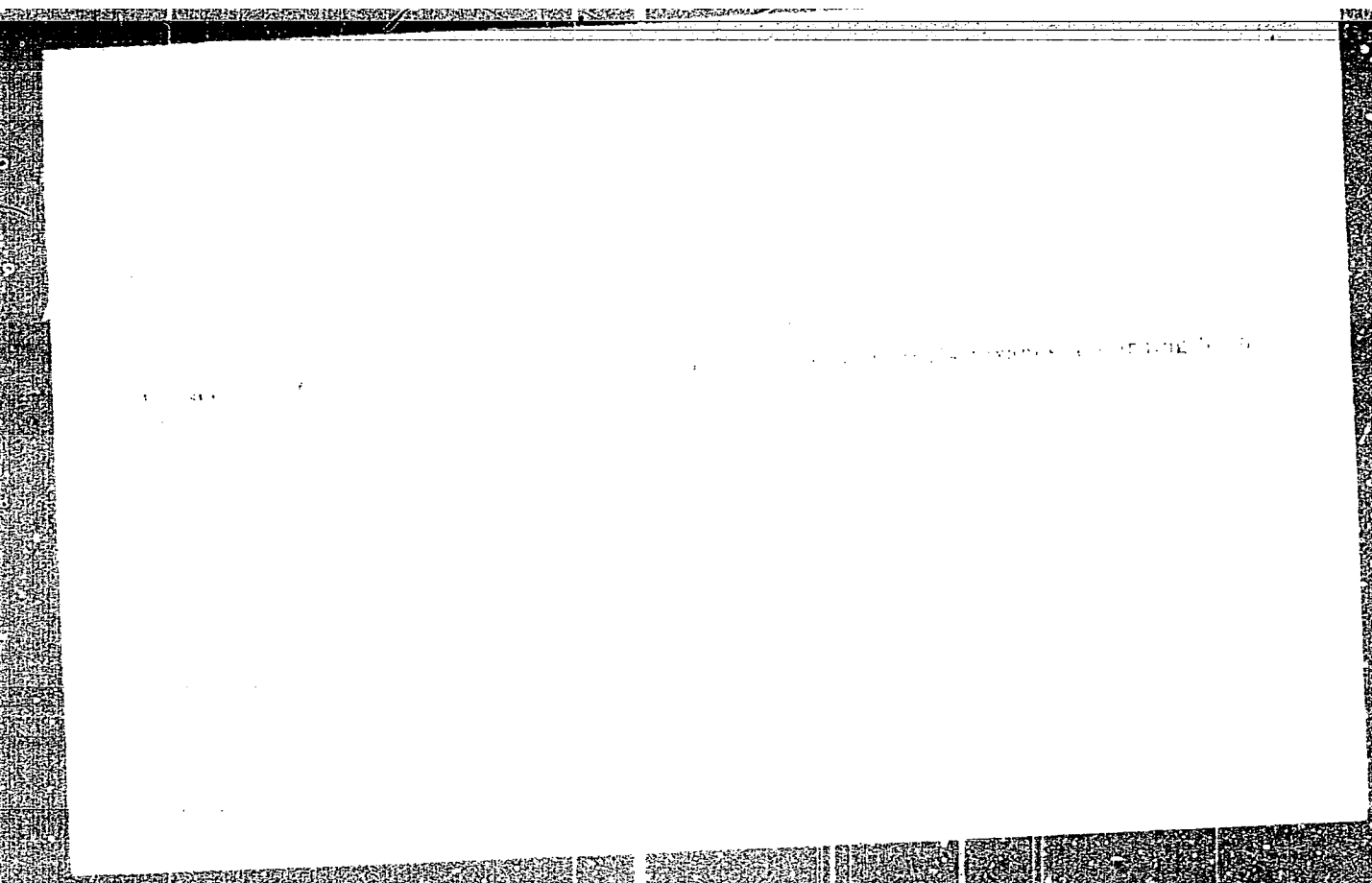
OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

phenylmethoxy- and diethoxy-  
 $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ -diethoxydiethylsiloxanes. Diethoxy- and diethoxy-  
... of diethyl- or methylphenyldichlorosilanes in the presence  
... by hydro-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010008-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010008-9"

L 45885-06 ENT(m)/ENT(j) NW/TG/RM

ACC NR: AP6021606

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/005/1057/1060

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A. (Academician); Vasil'yeva, T. V.; Romanova, R. A.

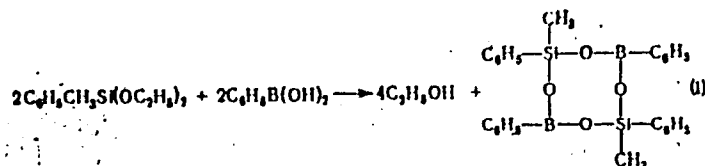
ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Organocycloborosiloxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 5, 1966, 1057-1060

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, siloxane

ABSTRACT: A study of the condensation of phenylboronic acid with diethoxydialkyl-(alkylaryl)-silanes and diethoxydialkyl-(alkylaryl)-siloxanes showed that the reaction depends on the framing alkyl or aryl groups at the silicon atom. Condensation of phenylboronic acid with diethoxyphenylmethylsilane and  $\alpha, \omega$ -diethoxymethylphenylsiloxanes in the absence of a catalyst proceeds with the formation of phenylmethylcycloborosiloxanes:

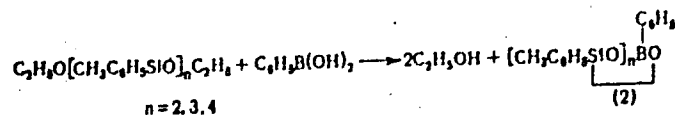


Card 1/2

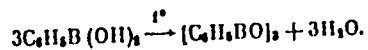
UDC: 547.128

L 45885-66

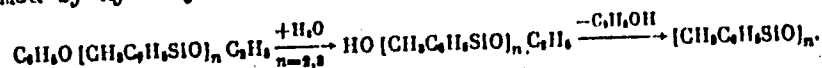
ACC NR: AP6021606



A side reaction is the formation of triphenyltriboroxole:



The properties of the cyclic compounds obtained are tabulated. Methylphenylcyclosiloxanes formed by hydrolysis and condensation side reactions were also obtained:



Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 LC

YAROSHEVSKIY, A., prof.; VASIL'YEVA, V.; MOISEYEVA, O. (Leningrad)

Some problems of modern nephrology. Vrach. delo no.3:142-147  
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VASIL'YEVA, V.; TROITSKIY, N.; POGORELOV, G.; IVANENKO, I.

Instruction on industrial hygiene. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh.  
5 no.1:31-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tekhnicheskiye inspektora Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta  
profsoyuzov. (Safety education, Industrial)



ALESHINA, F.; KABACHNIK, Ya.; KUZNETSOVA, N.; VASIL'YEVA, V.; BALASHOVA, M.;  
NEMCHINOVA, I.

Several results of an experimental study of budgets of workers' families.  
Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar. plata 3 no.12:24-48 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Home economics—Accounting)

VASIL'YEVA, V.

Some study results of the improvement of textile workers' welfare during the years of the Soviet regime. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 5 no.8:52-58 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Pavloskiy Posad—Textile workers) (Cost and standard of living)

VASIL'YEVA, V.

Automation is a task that suits us well. IUn.tekh. 7 no.3:3-9  
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Armavir--Radio clubs) (Soils--Electric properties)  
(Automatic control--Equipment and supplies)

1-  
VASIL'YEVA, V.; KUZNETSOVA, N.

Role of public consumption funds in improving the living standards  
of the Soviet people. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4  
no.12:39-44 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Cost, and standari of living)